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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, December 21, 1793.

Pennsylvania Legislature

ADDRESS delivered Dec. 6th, by the GOVERNOR to both branches of the LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE satisfaction that I feel in meeting you, at this time, is greatly encreased, by the opportunity of congratulating you, on the restoration of health to the city of Philadelphia. The malignant disorder, which, on its approach, occasioned a sudden adjournment of the last session of the legislature, produced, during its continuance, a complicated scene of terror, wretchedness and mortality. The lamented loss of many valuable citizens; the unexpected impoverishment of many industrious families; the accumulated list of widows and orphans; and the total derangement of public and private business, are obvious effects of the calamity, for which, in Pennsylvania, and in most of our sister states, every sentiment of sympathy has been expressed, and every source of liberality displayed.

It is but just, however, on this occasion, to pay a particular tribute to the benevolent exertions of those citizens, who, in the hour of extreme distress (when the ordinary powers of the police of Philadelphia, had become inadequate to the exigency of affairs, and the wonted spirit of the inhabitants, could no longer yield a support against the surrounding danger) were formed into a committee, for the relief of the poor and afflicted; and in the execution of that trust, with equal fortitude and philanthropy, stemmed the torrent of sickness and despair.—To their judicious arrangements, and unremitting labours, under the influence and favor of Divine Providence, we must ascribe, not only an important alleviation of the calamity, but, while it lasted, the security of private property, and the preservation of the public peace. When, therefore, you shall review the report, which they have enabled me to lay before you, I am confident, that, besides uniting in a cordial acknowledgment of their services, you will cheerfully bestow any legislative sanction, that may be wanting to their measures, and provide any fund that may be required to indemnify them against the costs of their disinterested undertaking.

It is probable, indeed, that the amount of the charitable contributions, which exceeds, in money, the sum of twenty two thousand dollars (independent of the value of a considerable supply in specific articles, and of a guarantee for obtaining more money, if necessary by way of loan) will be sufficient to defray the actual expences of the committee, which amount, upon the general estimate, to a sum, not less than twenty thousand dollars: but still permit me to press, as a claim upon your benevolence, the expediency of making some provision, for continuing, during the severity of the winter, the relief, which has been communicated to the depressed and indigent class of our fellow citizens; of whom two hundred families were under the care of the committee for several weeks; and for establishing a permanent asylum to shelter and maintain the orphans (composing an interesting groupe of one hundred and twenty five children) who have been suddenly left dependent on the public bounty. With respect to the latter object, I shall be excused in suggesting that it affords a favorable occasion, to give immediate effect, under the auspices of the legislature, to that part of the plan, for extending the benefits of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which contemplates the misfortunes of suffering and forsaken infancy, as peculiarly deserving our attention and compassion.

Deeming it of great moment to ascertain the origin of the disorder, the extent of its ravages, and the most efficacious means of guarding in future, against a similar contagion, I have solicited with that view, the aid of the committee of whom I have just spoken; as well as of the college of physicians, and their respective sentiments on the subject will be submitted to your consideration. That the disorder was not immediately engendered by any noxious quality of our soil, or climate, but was brought hither from a foreign port, is a circumstance which, being supported by the opinion of the college affords a very serious consolation to the mind of every lover of his country: For, the resources of the state, and the industry of its inhabitants, cannot fail soon to repair the injury, which the commerce of the city has sustained; and even the calamity itself, if properly considered may be rendered productive of very salutary effects. In order, forcibly to impress this sentiment, I have issued a proclamation, requesting our fellow citizens to set apart a day for general humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer; and I am persuaded, that in so doing, I shall receive all the advantage of your approbation and support.

But with you, gentlemen, it yet remains to institute such regulations, as shall be calculated effectually to protect us from the introduction of those malignant disorders, to which, as a consequence of our increasing intercourse with foreign nations, we become daily more exposed. The infractions that have been stated, by virtue of the act, that was passed during the last session, will be laid before you: together with an account of the proceedings and expences in the health office, since the first of January preceding. But, it is obvious, that for this department, a system more extensive, and more efficient, is still necessary to the public safety, and requires the immediate sanction of legislative authority. Among many practicable improvements, it is thought essential, that every vessel from beyond sea should be liable to examination before she shall anchor near the city, whatever may be the number, or condition in point of health, of the persons on board: that a competent allowance should be made, for fixing the residence of a health officer, and one physician, contiguous to the place appointed for such examination; and that the pest house should be constantly supplied with a steward, a matron, and proper nurses. If, in addition to an institution thus regulated, an hospital, easily accessible by land or water, and situated in the neighbourhood of the city, were established for the accomodation of those, who may at any future period, be attacked by a contagious disease, the danger, and the apprehension of danger, would, in a great measure, be removed. I am well assured, indeed, that, to the want of this auxiliary for the health office, may be ascribed, much of the alarm and mortality that prevailed at an early stage of the disorder.

(Want of room obliges us to omit the remainder until next week.)

Congress

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, December 3.

THE secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, informed the house that the members of the Senate were waiting to receive the members of the House of Representatives, in the senate chamber, in order to meet the President of the United States:—Whereupon the members preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, repaired to the

SENATE CHAMBER.

Exactly at twelve o'clock the President arrived, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney General, &c. and in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens and foreigners, delivered to both Houses the following address:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense, which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation.—While on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honored by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavors for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations; there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question, by the suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent nations.—It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an earlier admission of our right to the immunities, belonging to our situation.—Under these impressions, the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges, of the United States.—These were reduced into system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory; or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve or enforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, in many cases, though dependent on principles, already recognized, demand some further provisions.

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves for hostility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the peculiar cases of violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatsoever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.—In like manner, as several of the courts have *doubted*, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have *denied* their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by law, to have facts, ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of compleat defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeal to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments for our rising

perfect, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents, which will be presented to you, will shew the amount and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals: and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the necessity of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.—Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government.—They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia; who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry, which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States" has organized them so as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attainable by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely interesting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of difference with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no restriction but the essential interests and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation; it is doubtful, how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours or pecuniary encouragements shall be provided to recruit. An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offensive measures against them prohibited, during the recess of Congress.—To satisfy the complaints of the latter, professions have been exhibited for the violences committed upon them. But the papers, which will be delivered to you, include the critical footing on which we stand with regard to both those tribes; and it is with Congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their serious labours, to render it as pacific with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest.—Next to a rigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishments of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their friendship. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and adequate supplies, with a ready means for the circulation of the Indians, and a fixed price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange.—Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The commissioners, charged with the settlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before Congress, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one millions of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland.—This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent. for the term of ten years: and the expences of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the Bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested.—Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made consistently with a due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource to bring for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

THE several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced conduct the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper or of candour; so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of mutual forbearance and unwearied co-operation.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 3d Dec. 1793.

The President having withdrawn, the members of the house of representatives returned to their chamber, where the President's address was read by the clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an answer.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary, communicating sundry papers and documents, mentioned in his address.

A committee was appointed to report the unfinished business of the last house.

THURSDAY, December 5.

The journal of the commissioners for treating with the Indians was read.—It is minute and lengthy. The definitive answer of the Indians contains their reasons for rejecting the proposals of the commissioners, drawn up in a masterly manner, it bears all the appearance of European logic, faintly clad in an Indian dress. All the documents relative to this business was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A message was received from the President communicating sundry papers relative to our European relations and also the result of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the United States with the individual states.

The first set of papers is introduced by a message of which the following is a copy:

United States, Dec. 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

As the present situation of the several nations of Europe, and especially of those with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the state of things between them and us, matter of interesting enquiry to the legislature, and may indeed give rise to deliberations to which they alone are competent, I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correspondences which have taken place.

The representative and executive bodies of France, have manifested generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation; and have made overtures for placing these advantages on permanent ground; a decree however of the national assembly, subjecting vessels laden with provisions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, tho' revoked at one time, as to the United States, has been since extended to their vessels also, as has been recently stated to us. Representations on this subject will be immediately given in charge to our minister there and the result shall be communicated to the legislature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the person whom they have unfortunately appointed their minister plenipotentiary here have breathed nothing of the friendly spirit of the nation which sent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or those of his agents, have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or thrown odium on the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where their danger was not imminent, they have been borne with, from sentiments of regard to his nation, from a desire of their friendship towards us, from a conviction that they would not suffer us to remain long exposed to the action of a person who has so little respected our mutual dispositions, and, I will add, from a reliance on the firmness of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the mean time I have respected and pursued the stipulations of our treaties, according to what I judged their true sense; and have withheld no act of friendship which their affairs have called for from us and which justice to others left us free to perform. I have gone further;—rather than employ force for the restitution of certain vessels which I deemed the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of these transactions.

The vexations and spoliations understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by the cruizers and officers of some of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention. The proofs of these however not having been brought forward, the description of citizens supposed to have suffered were notified, that on furnishing them to the executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provisions against the future. Should such documents be furnished, proper representations will be made thereon, with a just reliance on a redress proportioned to the exigency of the case.

The British government having undertaken by orders to the commanders of their armed vessels, to restrain generally our commerce in corn and other provisions to their own ports and those of their friends, the instructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our minister at that court. In the mean time discussions on the subject took place between him and them; these are also laid before you; and I make expect to learn the result of his special instructions in time to make it known to the legislature during their present session.

Very early after the arrival of a British minister here, mutual explanations on the inexecution of the treaty of peace were entered into with that minister, these are now laid before you for your information.

On the subjects of mutual interest between this country and Spain negociations and conferences are now depending. The public good requiring that the present state of these should be made known to the legislature *in confidence only*, they shall be the subject of a separate and subsequent communication.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Madison reported the draft of an answer to the address of the President.

The remainder of this sitting was employed in beginning the reading of the papers received from the President which are voluminous.

FRIDAY, *December* 6.

Messrs. Madison, Sedgwick and Hartley were appointed to wait on the President, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the address, in answer to his speech.

The reading of the communications from the President of the United States, which had been begun yesterday, was resumed, and on motion it was resolved, that the papers as they were read, should be sent to the printers, and 500 copies struck.

MONDAY, *December* 9.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the communications from the Treasury of the United States, relative to the expenditures of public money should be printed—125 copies were ordered to be struck.

The clerk then proceeded to read the communications from the President of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I Shereby given to all persons indebted to me, that if they do not come and pay off their respective balances within three weeks from this date, that I shall put their accounts into the hands of William Meredith, Esq. in order to recover the same.

WARREN ENGLISH.

Wilmington, Dec. 12, 1793.

perfect, it muſt be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents, which will be preſented to you, will ſhew the amount and kinds of arms and military ſtores now in our magazines and arſenals: and yet an addition even to theſe ſupplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the diſcretion of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.—Nor can ſuch arrangements, with ſuch objects, be expoſed to the cenſure or jealouſy of the warmeſt friends of republican government.—They are incapable of abuſe in the hands of the militia; who ought to poſſeſs a pride in being the depoſitory of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry, which cannot be too ſolemnly purſued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States" has organized them ſo as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the ſeveral ſtates has not detected ſome imperfections in the ſcheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the ſtudy of thoſe branches of the military art, which can ſcarcely ever be attainable by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely intereſting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have paſſed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to Congreſs in a ſubſequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reaſonable effort has been made to adjuſt the cauſes of diſſention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The inſtructions given to the commiſſioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a ſincere love of peace, and a liberality, having more friction but the eſſential intereſts and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been fruſtrated, the troops have marched to act offenſively. Although the propoſed treaty did not arreſt the progreſs of military preparation; it is doubtful, how far the advance of the ſeaſon, before good faith juſtified active movements, may reveal them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important ſubject, you will diſcover, whether the deficiency in the modes of recruiting, eſtabliſhed by law, ſhall be compenſated by the returns of voluntary enliſtments, or additional encouragements ſhall be propoſed to recruits. An offer has been made by the executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The terms have been relieved with corn and with cloathing, and offenſive meaſures againſt them prohibited, during the receſs of Congreſs.—To facilitate the compleating of the latter, preſents have been withheld from the moneys contracted upon them. But the purpoſes, which will be delivered to you, include the critical footing on which we ſtand in regard to both the tribes; and it is with Congreſs to pronounce what ſhall be done.

After they ſhall have provided for the preſent emergency, it will merit your moſt ſerious labours, to render it as happy with the ſavages permanently, as it is juſt, by reaching the ſources of diſcontent.—Next to a vigorous execution of juſtice on the violators of peace, the eſtabliſhments of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is moſt likely to conciliate their friendſhip. But it ought to be conducted upon ſtrict principles, with a ſcrupulous regard to juſtice, with a ſteady cheapneſs for the commodities of the Indians, and with a ſincere purpoſe to make the payments, and receive in exchange.—Individuals will not purſue ſuch a traffic, unleſs they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimburſed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congreſs, they will recollect, that it cannot be accompliſhed by any means yet in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The commiſſioners, charged with the ſettlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, ſtruck in their report, which will be laid before Congreſs, have been placed on the books of the treaſury.

On the firſt day of June laſt, an inſtalment of one millions of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland.—This was adjuſted by a prolongation of the period of reimburſement, in nature of a new loan, at an intereſt of five per cent. for the term of ten years: and the expences of this operation were a commiſſion of three per cent.

The firſt inſtalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the Bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the ſecond it is neceſſary, that proviſion ſhould be made.

No pecuniary conſideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and diſcharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious, or an œconomy of time more valuable.

The productiveneſs of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commenſurate with all the objects, which have been ſuggeſted.—Some auxiliary proviſions will, therefore, it is preſumed, be requiſite; and it is hoped that theſe may be made conſiſtently with a due regard to the convenience of our citizens, who cannot but be ſenſible of the true wiſdom of encountering a ſmall preſent addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the tranſportation of public prints. There is no reliance to turn for the government of the United States, as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy: and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful repreſentation of public proceedings, diffuſed without reſtraint throughout the United States.

An eſtimate of the appropriations, neceſſary for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, and a statement of a purchaſe of arms and military ſtores, made during the receſs, will be preſented to Congreſs.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The ſeveral ſubjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations, and involve ſome of the choiceſt intereſts of our rapidly-growing country. Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your truſt. Without an unprejudiced conſpectus the welfare of the community may be hazarded: without œconomy, as far as conſiſts with freedom of enactment, its dignity may be loſt. But as the legiſlative proceedings of the United States will never, I truſt, be expoſed to the want of reſpect or confidence, ſo ſhall not the public happineſs languiſh from the want of ſalutary and well co-operating meaſures.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 7 Dec. 1793.

The Preſident having withdrawn, the members of the houſe of repreſentatives returned to their chamber, where the Preſident's address was read by the clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an anſwer.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his ſecretary, communicating ſundry papers and documents, mentioned in his addreſs.

A committee was appointed to report the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt houſe.

THURSDAY, December 5.

The journal of the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians was read—It is minute and lengthy. The definitive anſwer of the Indians, contains their reaſons for rejecting the propoſals of the commiſſioners, drawn up in a maſterly manner, it beats all the appearance of European logic, faintly clad in an Indian dreſs. All the documents relative to this buſineſs was referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident communicating ſundry papers relative to our European relations and alſo the reſult of the proceedings of the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates.

The firſt ſet of papers is introduced by a meſſage of which the following is a copy:

United States, Dec. 5, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

As the preſent ſituation of the ſeveral nations of Europe, and eſpecially of thoſe with which the United States have important relations, cannot but render the ſtate of things between them and us, matter of intereſting enquiry to the legiſlature, and may indeed give riſe to deliberations to which they alone are competent, I have thought it my duty to communicate to them certain correſpondences which have taken place.

The repreſentative and executive bodies of France, have manifeſted generally a friendly attachment to this country; have given advantages to our commerce and navigation; and have made overtures for placing theſe advantages on permanent ground; a decree however of the national aſſembly, ſubjecting veſſels laden with proviſions to be carried into their ports, and making enemy goods lawful prize in the veſſel of a friend, contrary to our treaty, tho' revoked at our time, as to the United States, has been ſince extended to their veſſels alſo, as has been recently ſtated to us. Repreſentations on this ſubject will be immediately given in charge to our miniſter there and the reſult ſhall be communicated to the legiſlature.

It is with extreme concern I have to inform you, that the proceedings of the perſon whom they have unfortunately appointed their miniſter plenipotentiary here have breached nothing of the friendly ſpirit of the nation which ſent him; their tendency on the contrary has been to involve us in war abroad, and diſcord and anarchy at home. So far as his acts or thoſe of his agents, have threatened our immediate connexion in the war, or diſpoſed minds to the violation of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary conſtitution of the laws, and by an exertion of the powers confided to me. Where the danger was not imminent, none have been heard with more tenderneſs of regard to his nation, from a ſenſe of their friendſhip towards us, from a conviction that they would not ſuffer us to remain long expoſed to the action of a perſon, who has ſo little reſpected our mutual diſpoſitions, and I will add, from a reliance on the honeſt of my fellow citizens in their principles of peace and order. In the meantime I have reflected and purſued the ſtipulations of our treaties, according to what I eſteemed their true ſenſe; and have withheld no act of friendſhip which their affairs have called for from us, and which juſtice to others left in our power. I have gone further;—rather than employ force for the reſtitution of certain veſſels which I deemed the United States bound to reſtore, I thought it more adviſeable to ſatisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion, that if reſtitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compenſation. The papers now communicated will more particularly apprize you of theſe tranſactions.

The vexations and ſpoliations underſtood to have been committed on our veſſels and commerce, by the cruizers and officers of ſome of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention. The proofs of theſe however not having been brought forward, the deſcription of citizens ſuppoſed to have ſuffered were notified, that on furniſhing them to the executive, due meaſures would be taken to obtain redreſs of the paſt, and more effectual proviſions againſt the future. Should ſuch documents be furniſhed, proper repreſentations will be made thereon, with a juſt reliance on a redreſs proportioned to the exigency of the caſe.

The Britiſh government having undertaken by orders to the commanders of their armed veſſels, to reſtrain generally our commerce in corn and other proviſions to their own ports and thoſe of their friends, the inſtructions now communicated were immediately forwarded to our miniſter at that court. In the mean time diſcuſſions on the ſubject took place between him and them; theſe are alſo laid before you; and I make expect to learn the reſult of his ſpecial inſtructions in time to make it known to the legiſlature during their preſent ſeſſion.

Very early after the arrival of a Britiſh miniſter here, mutual explanations on the inexecution of the treaty of peace were entered into with that miniſter, theſe are now laid before you for your information.

On the ſubjects of mutual intereſt between this country and Spain negociations and conferences are now depending. The public good requiring that the preſent ſtate of theſe ſhould be made known to the legiſlature in confidence only, they will be the ſubject of a ſeparate and ſubſequent communication.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Madiſon reported the draft of an anſwer to the address of the Preſident.

The remainder of this day was employed in beginning the reading of the papers received from the Preſident which are voluminous.

FRIDAY, December 6.

Meſſrs. Madiſon, Sedgwick and Hartley were appointed to wait on the Preſident, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech.

The reading of the communications from the Preſident of the United States, which had been begun yeſterday, was reſumed, and on motion it was reſolved, that the papers which were read, ſhould be ſent to the printers, and ſee copies struck.

MONDAY, December 9.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the communications from the Treaſury of the United States, reſpecting the expenditures of public money from the [illegible] ſhould be ſtruck.

The clerk then proceeded to read the communications from the Preſident of the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of [illegible] deceaſed, that if they do not come and pay off ſuch reſpective balances within three weeks from this date, that I ſhall put their accounts into the hands of William Miller, Eſq. in order to recover the ſame.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Wellington, [illegible]

Louis Ro Eliza Bond Eliza Bond
Thomas Meekerke Lewis Bond 2 | 24c

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, September 15.

BARON Trenck, whom fate ſeems to have doomed to terminate his life in a priſon, and who ſought refuge in the territories of the republic, for the purpoſe of writing a journal, has again been incarcerated by virtue of the law againſt foreigners.

General Tunck, who was arreſted after the defeat of Chantonay, was ſafely lodged in the priſon of the Abbaye on the 15th inſt.

M. Trouchet, the third official defender of Louis 16th, is now ſeeking after, to be thrown into priſon; but he ſeems to have anticipated the vigilance of his enemies, by providing for his ſafety by flight.

It is now ſtrongly reported that Nantz is again beſieged by the royaliſts.

D'Alberade, the miniſter of the marine, and Perigny his adjutant, will be committed to the Abbaye priſon, till the circumſtances of the ſurrender of Toulon ſhall have been cleared up.

Letters from Marſeilles ſtate, that citizen Langier, preſident of the revolutionary tribunal of that city, had been arreſted at the very moment when he was going to embark for Toulon. He was guillotined three days after.

Letters from Macon, near Lyons, bring advice that the republican general Nicolas, who has been ſent to block up the roads of the province of Le Bourbonnai, expreſſly contrived to be taken by the Lyoneſe, that he might be of ſervice to them with his army.

Sept. 23. Two letters from Liſle dated 14th and 15th Sept. announce that the column of the army, under the command of Gen. Houchard, falls back to fly to the relief of St. Quintin, and others places threatened by the enemy. "Houchard, (ſays one of theſe letters, is a brave man, but he ought to be watched, for thoſe who ſurround him are perſons of ſuſpicious characters."

This gave riſe to ſome debates in the Jacobin Club, and it appeared to be the general opinion, that he had not profited as much by his victories near Dunkirk as he might, and therefore not entitled to their confidence.

Sept. 27. Laſt night, it is ſaid, Gen. Houchard arrived at Paris, and was conducted to the Abbaye.

Addreſs of the Citizens of L'Orient, to the National Convention.

Can it then be true? Toulon has bowed the neck beneath the yoke of tyranny;--and the Mediterranean fleet has betrayed the cauſe of liberty. The horror which this news has inſpired, no eloquence can expreſs.—Vengeance! Vengeance! Legiſlators. Let all France riſe in one body, and in every quarter ſtrike one blow on the common enemy. The enemies of her glory ſhall be no more.

Toulon, rebellious city, Infamous pillar of deſpotiſm, away.——Thou ſhalt not enjoy the fruit of thy crimes, but a moment.—The inſtant of puniſhment arrives. Tremble. The uncounted battalions of the republic, ſhall deſcend as a tempeſt on thy ramparts; and yet a little while, and thou ſhalt not exiſt in the place which thou diſhonereſt; and on thy ruins, Liberty ſhall erect an awful monument on which ſhall be inſcribed theſe words —"Here ſtood a rebellious city; once the depoſitory of an eſſential part of the reſources of the republic.—She committed treaſon."

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th, the French army from the frontiers of Alſace, who are ſaid to conſiſt of 150,000 men, made a general attack againſt the allied armies. The Auſtrians whom they attacked on the 12th were forced to retreat, after a dreadful ſlaughter. The French were repulſed on the 13th, in their attack againſt Gen. Kalkreuth; on the 14th they attacked the Duke of Brunſwick near Permaſens, who completely defeated them, took from them ſeveral pieces of cannon, and made ſeveral thouſand priſoners.

It is ſtrongly reported that there is a great want of proviſions among the German armies on the Rhine.

LONDON, October 1.

The Prince Stadtholder has reviewed the Dutch troops in perſon, and pronounces, in vindication of them, entirely againſt the officers, many of whom he has diſmiſſed. It is ſaid ſome of them are to anſwer for their miſconduct before a court martial.

When the Dutch army ſo ſhamefully evacuated Menin, above thirty pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French.

We have the extreme ſatisfaction to announce, that government has received aſſurance of the pacific determination of the American Congreſs.

Oct. 8. From ſome Pariſian journals of the 27th ult. we learn that the French executive council, after having caſhiered Gen. Houchard, hitherto commander in chief of the army of the north, for not having carried his conqueſts farther into Auſtrian Flanders, replaced him in his command by that notorious cut throat Joudean.

The executive council has likewiſe broke Generals Landermont & Schombour, the former of whom commanded the army of the Rhine, and the latter that of Moſelle. They are replaced by Generals Delmas and Moreau.

American Affairs.

EDENTON, November 9.

The Governor of South Carolina has iſſued a proclamation, requiring and ordering all free negroes and people of colour, who have arrived there from St. Domingo, or who have arrived within twelve months from any other place, to depart the ſtate in 10 days from the date thereof, many characters amongſt them being deemed dangerous to the welfare and peace of that ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

By the report of the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates, the following ſtates ſtands debtor to the United States in the reſpective amounts annexed.

Debtor States.	Dollars.
New York	274,846
Pennſylvania	76,709
Delaware	612,428
Maryland	151,640
Virginia	100,899
North Carolina	51,082

Creditor States.	
New Hampſhire	75,055
Maſſachuſetts	1,248,801
Rhode Iſland	299,011
Connecticut	619,121
New Jerſey	49,030
South Carolina	1,205,978
Georgia	19,988

Pittſburgh, December 21.

By the arrival of a gentleman from Fort Waſhington, we are informed, that the army are preparing to go into winter quarters on the ſouth weſt branch of the Miami, ſix miles in advance of Fort Jefferſon—the ground of encampment was laid off, three hundred yards long, on a commanding ſituation.

The mounted volunteers under Gen Scott, are to return home, the convaleſcents, and ſuch as are diſmounted, by the way of the road, the others were, on the 2d November, with ten days rations, to ſet out on an excurſion, and by a circuitous rout come in, but what is particularly intended, or what courſe they may take, has not yet tranſpired.

Thurſday evening laſt arrived here one of the packet boats from Cincinnati—This boat has had a long paſſage, and brings no other news than what has been already received. It is hoped that theſe boats may be ſo regulated as to perform the voyage with certainty, as it no doubt will prove of very conſiderable advantage to the ſettlements on the Ohio.

Married, on Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. STEELE SEMPLE, Attorney at Law, to the accompliſhed Miſs KITTY FOWLER, daughter of Captain George Fowler, of Wingfield, Allegheny county—And on Thurſday evening, Mr. ISAAC GREGG, merchant, to the amiable Miſs SIDNEY ORMSBY, daughter of Mr. John Ormſby, ſen. of this town.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.

On Monday laſt, the mounted volunteers under the command of Major General Scott, croſſed the Ohio at this place, on their return home.

Arrived here on Tueſday laſt, eight flat bottomed boats, laden with military ſtores, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Clarke, of the 4th Sub-legion, and brings intelligence, that on the night of the 8th inſtant, near the mouth of Scioto, 12 Indians were diſcovered between two of the boats, croſſing to the Virginia ſhore.

On the 11th, near the mouth of 12 mile creek, but on the northern ſide of the Ohio, a conſiderable number of Indians ſhewed themſelves on the bank at which a volley of ſmall arms, and a howitzer were diſcharged from the boats, the Indians without returning the fire diſappeared.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne townſhip, a Negro Man named BOB, 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, much knock-kneed, has a large beard for his age, and full face, and a ſmall bit off one of his ears; had on when he went off a white wool hat, half worn, country linen ſhirt, light colored country cloth coat, with a ſeam acroſs the ſhoulders, home-made fuſtian trowſers, new grey ſtockings, new ſhoes, common ſquare buckles. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negro ſo that I get him again, ſhall have* Five Dollars *if within 15 miles of home, and for every 15 miles further* One Dollar, *and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by*

JONATHAN ARNOLD.

November 14, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his ſtore in Pittſburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of well choſen GOODS for the ſeaſon, among which are ſome of the moſt faſhionable *mixed cloths*—Alſo, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the firſt quality, and beſt Spirits and Brandy, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. M'CALL, in his publication of the 20th of November, endeavours to ſhew the public, that he has rendered me full ſatisfaction for the goods and property I left him on hand at the cloſe of our partnerſhip, which he was to pay me for immediately. At that time I left the books in his hands to collect as many of the accounts as poſſible, for my uſe.

He made me no payments on that account; I therefore called him to a ſettlement in February laſt; he then agreed that I ſhould take a number of the debts, of which I took one-third, as they then appeared ſtated. He gave me a power to ſettle and collect the ſame, but I was very much ſurpriſed to find he had received part of theſe debts before and after he gave me the power to collect them. He could not conſider theſe debts as payments to me for the goods and property I left in his hands at the cloſe of our buſineſs, which continued only thirteen months, and as he had only one-eighth ſhare, conſequently my profits went to the improvements of the real property which he now holds. As to my having the books in my hands, is a great miſtake, for he has the day book which is the principal, and a ſtatement from the ledger, and it cannot be ſuppoſed that any perſon would admit an account where the articles were not ſpecified.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

December 18, 1793.

N. B. The above are ſtatements that I can prove.

Juſt opening and for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, near Squire Hamilton's, on the Waſhington road, four miles from Devore's ferry,

A general aſſortment of *Dry Goods & Groceries*, which will be ſold on the moſt reduced prices for country produce. A. GARDNER.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of *Garret Tunney*, merchant, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment in one month from this date, to Patrick Reynolds, at Budd's ferry on Yough, or to Andrew Campbell, merchant, in Greenſburgh, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their accounts properly authenticated.

PATRICK REYNOLDS,) Adm'ſts.
ANDREW CAMPBELL,)

December 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Waſhington, previous to the firſt day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but caſh will be taken ſubſequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEEKERKE.

Waſhington, Dec. 13, 1793.

THE Trustees appointed by law for building a Court House and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Proposals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Esq. at his Office in the Town of Pittsburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in said Town, of good stone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

Joseph Scott,
FULLER.

ACQUAINTS *the public that he carries on the Fulling Business in all its branches, on Montour's run, about* 10 *miles from Pittsburgh. Those who please to employ him may depend on having their work well done, and all cloth left for him at Mr. Jacob Bausman's opposite Pittsburgh, will be taken away every two weeks, and returned, finished, in one month from the time it was taken away. He flatters himself that the goodness of his work, and his punctuality, will entitle him to the favors of the public.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to come in and discharge the same by the first of March next, otherwise he will proceed against them according to law.

JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Boyer has behaved to me in a very unbecoming and indecent manner in several respects, I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

LEONARD BOYER.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Collector of Bedford county.

James & Joseph Patterson,

HAVE just received and ready for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a Neat and well laid in assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, whiskey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part cash given.

November 22, 1793.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat assortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to dispose of on the lowest terms, as they were laid in at the lowest rate.

He wants a quantity of Pine and Oak BOARDS, &c. for which the highest price will be given in Cash, if the quality is good.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Westmoreland & Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED from William Hunter, waggoner, about the latter end of last May at Stoney creek, a black HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a small white spot in his face, remarkably well shaped, and in every respect well proportioned. Whoever will give information of the said Horse either to James Hunter, 8 miles from Greensburgh, Capt. John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, or Col. James Perry, on the Monongahela, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

JOHN GARDEN, opposite Simmerall's ferry, Yough river.

October 6, 1793.

THE subscriber has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known it is unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N. B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be sold for cash.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his store into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiskey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeswax.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Cross creek, in Washington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on some of them are considerable improvements.

A good Miller, and a person who understands Malting and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Cross Creek Mills,
Dec. 4, 1793. 2m.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and crop't in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

A Proclamation.

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. *Alexander Addison*, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, *James Edgar*, and *Matthew Ritchie*, Esqrs. Judges of the same court, Justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentment made or taken for or concerning all treasons, murders, and all such other crimes as by the laws of the state of Pennsylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences crimes, and misdemeanors which have been or shall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the said county, and to deliver the jail of the said county of all the prisoners which are or shall be committed for the crimes aforesaid, and to the sheriff of the county aforesaid directed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who will prosecute against any such prisoners, that they be at the Court-House in the town of Washington, on the fourth Monday in December next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Washington, the 30th day of November, 1793, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN HAMILTON, sheriff.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Redstone Old Fort, on the 30th of November last, a Negro Man named JERRY, by trade a blacksmith, of a yellowish complexion, about 34 or 35 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had on when he went away a suit of white plains, but very probably may change them, as he has a suit of green ditto with him, he is fond of spirits, and when a little intoxicated is apt to stammer. Also, a Negro Woman named NANNY, about 45 years old, very black; she had on when she went away a suit of green plains. I expect they will go the road to Winchester, in Virginia, or they may attempt to pass for free negroes—but I am under an apprehension that they may be concealed or harboured by some white person in that neighbourhood. Any person that will apprehend said negroes, and deliver them to Mr. John Forker, of Brownsville, who is fully authorited to receive them, shall be rewarded *Twenty Pounds*, Virginia money, or *One Hundred Dollars*, if delivered to the subscriber in Scott county, Kentucky.

Matcalfe De Graffenriedt.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1793.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* Samuel Alexander, *merchant, deceased, or to the partnership of* Alexander & Creigh, *at this place, are requested to make payment in four weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators, or to* James Naylor, *at the store—and all those who have any demands against said estate or partnership, are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.*

JOHN CREICH,
WM. ALEXANDER,
JOHN WILKINS, junr. } *Admnrs.*

Pittsburgh, Nov 28, 1793.

At the store belonging to said partnership, is a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold either wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for Cash.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left his Books together with the balances due on the former partnership of John & William Irwin, in the hands of John WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, with positive orders to proceed against those who stand indebted on said books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time nothing but cash will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The store occupied by William Irwin continues in the same place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and customers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiskey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeswax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will also be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, said M'Clure's receipt being first produced to the subscribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Washington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th of November last, a stray COW, she appears to be about 7 years old, no ear mark, a white list along her back, considerably white about the hind quarters, her horns very crooked, inclining inward.

The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID PHILIPS.

Allegheny county, Dec. 3, 1793.

Two Dollars Reward.

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JAMES BRAKEN.

Dec. 2, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

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JOHN THOMPSON.

November 26, 1793.

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where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*

24d

THE Trustees appointed by law for building a Court House and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Propolals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Esq. at his Office in the Town of Pittsburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in said Town, of good stone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

Joseph Scott,
FULLER.

ACQUAINTS *the public that he carries on the Fulling Business in all its branches, on Montour's run, about* 10 *miles from Pittsburgh. Those who please to employ him may depend on having their work well done, and all cloth left for him at Mr. Jacob Bausman's opposite Pittsburgh, will be taken away every two weeks, and returned, finished, in one month from the time it was taken away. He flatters himself that the goodness of his work, and his punctuality, will entitle him to the favors of the public.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to come in and discharge the same by the first of March next, otherwise he will proceed against them according to law.

JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Boyer has behaved to me in a very unbecoming and indecent manner in several respects, I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

LEONARD BOYER.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Collector of Bedford county.

James & Joseph Patterson,

HAVE just received and ready for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a Neat and well laid in assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, whiskey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part cash given.

November 22, 1793.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat assortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to dispose of on the lowest terms, as they were laid in at the lowest rate.

He wants a quantity of Pine and Oak BOARDS, &c. for which the highest price will be given in Cash, if the quality is good.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Westmoreland & Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED from William Hunter, waggoner, about the latter end of last May at Stoney creek, a black HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a small white spot in his face, remarkably well shaped, and in every respect well proportioned. Whoever will give information of the said Horse either to James Hunter, 8 miles from Greensburgh, Capt. John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, or Col. James Perry, on the Monongahela, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

JOHN GARDEN, opposite Simmerall's ferry, Yough river.

October 6, 1793.

THE subscriber has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known it is unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N. B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be sold for cash.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his store into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiskey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeswax.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Cross creek, in Washington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on some of them are considerable improvements.

A good Miller, and a person who understands Malting and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Cross Creek Mills,
Dec. 4, 1793. 2m.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and crop't in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

A Proclamation.

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. *Alexander Addison*, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, *James Edgar*, and *Matthew Ritchie*, Esqrs. Judges of the same court, Justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentment made or taken for or concerning all treasons, murders, and all such other crimes as by the laws of the state of Pennsylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences crimes, and misdemeanors which have been or shall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the said county, and to deliver the jail of the said county of all the prisoners which are or shall be committed for the crimes aforesaid, and to the sheriff of the county aforesaid directed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who will prosecute against any such prisoners, that they be at the Court-House in the town of Washington, on the fourth Monday in December next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Washington, the 30th day of November, 1793, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN HAMILTON, sheriff.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Redstone Old Fort, on the 30th of November last, a Negro Man named JERRY, by trade a Blacksmith, of a yellowish complexion, about 34 or 35 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had on when he went away a suit of white plains, but very probably may change them, as he has a suit of green ditto with him, he is fond of spirits, and when a little intoxicated is apt to stammer. Also, a Negro Woman named NANNY, about 45 years old, very black; she had on when she went away a suit of green plains. I expect they will go the road to Winchester, in Virginia, or they may attempt to pass for free negroes—but I am under an apprehension that they may be concealed or harboured by some white person in that neighbourhood. Any person that will apprehend said negroes, and deliver them to Mr. John Forker, of Brownsville, who is fully authorized to receive them, shall be rewarded *Twenty Pounds*, Virginia money, or *One Hundred Dollars*, if delivered to the subscriber in Scott county, Kentucky.

Matcalfe De Graffenriedt.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1793.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* Samuel Alexander, *merchant, deceased, or to the partnership of* Alexander & Creigh, *at this place, are requested to make payment in four weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators, or to* James Naylor, *at the store—and all those who have any demands against said estate or partnership, are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.*

JOHN CREIGH,
WM. ALEXANDER, } *Adminrs.*
JOHN WILKINS, junr.

Pittsburgh, Nov 28, 1793.

At the store belonging to said partnership, is a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold either wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for Cash.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left his Books together with the balances due on the former partnership of John & William Irwin, in the hands of John WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, with positive orders to proceed against those who stand indebted on said books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time nothing but cash will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The store occupied by William Irwin continues in the same place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and customers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiskey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeswax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will also be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, said M'Clure's receipt being first produced to the subscribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

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ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Washington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th of November last, a stray COW, she appears to be about 7 years old, no ear mark, a white list along her back, considerably white about the hind quarters, her horns very crooked, inclining inward.

The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID PHILIPS.

Allegheny county, Dec. 3, 1793.

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